(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no such decision has been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) According to Government decision, eligible Muster Roil Workers of CPWD are to be regularised in the existing vacancies in the W.C. Establishment and in the Regular Transferred Category to the extent of actual requirement at various sites as per the prescribed norms. The workers will be considered for reg-ularisation at the sites where the vacancies are available or where additional posts are created to the extent of actual requirement. Therefore, it may not be possible to regularise the workers on the sites at which they may be working at present.

राजधानी में सस्ते दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई किये जाने वाले चावल और गेहूं के कोटे में कमी

1249. **सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा:**
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 फरवरी, 1989 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित ''डायलेमा ओवर राईस सप्लाई'' शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के लिए चावल के निर्धारित 25,000 मीटरी टन कोटे को घटाकर अब 20,000 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के गेहूं के कोटे को वास्तविक आवश्यकतानुसार 75,000 मीटरी टन तक करने की मांग को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सप्लाई में कमी किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० एल० बैठा): (क) जी, हां। यह समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में आया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, बाजार उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत तथ्यों की दृष्टि में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के चावल और गेहूं के आवंटन के संबंध में की गई समीक्षा के फलस्वरूप, दिल्ली सहित अधिकांश राज्यों के चावल के कोटों को फरवरी, 1989 से एक-समान रूप से 20 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया गया है, जबकि सभी राज्यों के गेहूं के कोटे को 5 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया गया था। दिल्ली के मामले में यद्यपि चावल का कोटा 20 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया गया था अर्थात् उसे 25,000 मीटरी टन से घटाकर 20,000 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया था, लेकिन दिल्ली के लिए गेहूं का कोटा 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया गया था अर्थात् उसे 50,000 मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर 60,000 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया था।

Procurement of Damaged Foodgrains by Government Agencies

1250. SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV: SHRI RAM JETHMAI ANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission in its report recommended that a national policy is needed for acquiring the foodgrains damaged due to untiely rains and floods directly from the farmers for either supplying the same to the consumers or for destroying them by Government agencies,

(b) if so, whether the Commission has recommended the setting up of a high powered committee to resolve this problem;

(c) whether Government have taken any concrete steps in this regard and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHY-AM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices in its report on Price Policy for Kharif Crops of 1989-90 Season are under consideration.

Indo-Dutch Seminar on Potato

1251. SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Dutch seminar on potato was held by the Horticulture Board last year;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some valuable suggestions were given thereat for processing and storage of potato;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have prepared any programme to implement these suggestions; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHY-AM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. An Indo-Dutch seminar on potato was held on 20th and 21st May, 1986 by the National Horticulture Board.

(b) and (c) Various suggestions on storage and processing made in this Seminar are as under:—

(i) Reduction in cold storage charges through adoption of alternative simple low-cost storage techniques. (ii) Use of sprout suppressant to check sprouting. ' (iii) Use of Dutch expertise for development of potato industry. (iv) Development of potato varieties for processing, (v) Import of processing equipment/ machinery at concessional rate of import duty, (vi) Promoting consumption of potato and its products.

(d) Yes, Sir. Based on the recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Implementation of "Jivan Dhara" Scheme in Orissa

1252. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation facilities are be ing provided in the tribal sub plan area in the countrty under Centrally sponsored "JIVAN DHARA" programme;

(b) if so, what are tribal sub-plan areas in Orissa where "JIVAN DHARA" scheme has been implemented during 1988-89; and

(c) the programme drawn up for implementing "JIVAN DHARA" programme during 1989-90 in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) to (c) Jivan Dhara is the name given to the Million Wells' Scheme being implemented as a sub-scheme of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), the target groups under which are the members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who may be small/marginal fanners below the poverty line, and freed bonded labourers. Wherever the target groups are available, the scheme can be taken up for implementation. It is being implemented in